

AS TO HANGING HEADS IN SHAME

Mr. Hughes Shown Up in Bad Light.

SOME INSTANCES IN POINT

What Americans Might Think in Making a Comparison of Candidates.

THOUGHTS IN CONCRETE FORM

Mr. Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, is very much disturbed because Mr. William J. Bryan, while Secretary of State, wrote a letter to the Receiver General of Santa Domingo asking for jobs with which to "reward deserving Democrats."

"Should not every American hang his head in shame that such a thing occur in the highest department of our Government?" inquires Mr. Hughes.

Frankly, we think not. We have never belonged to that school of political opinion that believed it was a crime for a Democrat to hold a job under a Democratic administration; and we know of no one who is better qualified to determine what Democrats are "deserving" than the one who has been the object of their loyal support in three Presidential campaigns. Mr. Hughes is shocked that a "deserving Democrat" should be appointed to an office, yet he leads a party that for fifty years has fattened at the public crib, and that has regarded the physical possession of the Federal patronage as the most important asset of a national administration.

Mr. Hughes, who professes such a righteous indignation that a Democrat should hold office in Santo Domingo under a Democratic President, should be careful in making the suggestion that Americans "hang their heads in shame."

These same Americans might be tempted to think of a man, who threw off the judicial robes, and left a career on the bench, of distinction and promise, to answer the call of the hyphenates as their choice for President.

They might think of a candidate who contents himself in scolding and petty abuse of party in power without offering a single remedy for the evils which he declares to exist or uttering a single word to show that he has a single constructive policy.

They might think of a candidate for a great office whose temper and tone on the stump would become a crossroads discussion between two candidates for county office.

They might think of a man who seeks election for the Presidency in the highly elevating language that "you couldn't expect a decent protectionist measure out of a Democratic Congress any more than you could expect a revival sermon out of a disorderly house."

They might think of the lone figure in American history and American politics who attacks and abuses and denounces and derides, but has nothing of his own to offer.

They might think of the man who spends hours prating about the dis-

missal of a Republican census director, and is as silent as a tomb on the great submarine issue because he is afraid to let the people know what he thinks about it.

They might think of the representative of a once great party, who has failed to measure up to any of its ideals or any of its standards.

Mr. Hughes, indeed, treads on dangerous ground when he intimates that the "American people should hang their heads in shame." If they did, it would be because they have such a candidate for President as Charles E. Hughes.

QUEEREST SOCIETY IS THAT OF MISERICORDIA

In the streets of Leshorn, Italy, may frequently be seen a procession of a dozen men, clothed from head to toe in black, their faces concealed by black calico masks falling to the waist, with two narrow openings for the eyes and surmounted by black, broad-brimmed hats. Black gloves and girdle and a rosary of black beads complete the funeral equipment.

With downcast eyes, what appears like a coffin borne on the shoulders of four of them and preceded by a man carrying a large silver crucifix, they march quickly past, with a reverent mien and in the utmost silence. If, in their progress, the processionists pass a church they raise their hats; if they encounter a priest, they put down their burden and fall on their knees to receive his blessing.

This spectacle has been familiar in Tuscany for four centuries. The black-garbed, black-veiled men are simply engaged in a work of mercy—the carrying of the dead to their grave and of the injured or sick to the hospitals. They are members of the great Misericordia Society, a brotherhood of pity, who give their services to this good work and wear their masks to hide their identity from curious eyes.

Four centuries ago the society was founded at Florence, where its headquarters are, and throughout Tuscany it has to-day no fewer than 70 branches. In Leshorn alone it has 9,000 members—probably one out of every five of the adult male population, and every member gives his services gladly and gratuitously. —(Pearson's Magazine.)

A Doctor's Remedy For Coughs.

As a cure for coughs and colds Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey combines these remedies in just the right proportion to do the most good for summer coughs or colds. A trial will prove the value of this splendid cough medicine. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey soothes the irritation, stops your cough, kills the cold germs and does you a world of good. A 25c bottle will more than convince you—it will stop your cough. At drugists.—Advertisement.

A World in Miniature.

The insect world represents an unlimited field of life and activity. The number of insect species is greater by far than of the species of all living creatures combined. Although more than 300,000 have been described, probably twice that number remain to be examined. Virtually all living animals, as well as most plants, supply food for these incomputable hordes.

Not Flattering.

He—But doesn't my devotion arouse in you some feeling for me? She—Oh, yes; the sort of feeling one takes a tonic for in the spring.

WAR'S CENTER IS VERITABLE HELL

Where Death Is Present At Every Point.

EACH MAN IS HIS OWN LEADER

No Such Terrific Artillery Fire Has Ever Been Developed Previously.

WHOLE TOWNS ARE WIPED OUT

German Trenches Opposite the British Position at Gommecourt, on the Somme Front, Monday Aug. 14 (via Berlin and Sayville, wireless, Aug. 16, from a staff correspondent of the Associated Press).—Half a million British have been engaged in the effort to break the German lines on the Somme front. Often, as in the fighting between Gommecourt and Hebuterne, the British outnumbered the Germans six to one. They have gained ground to a depth of three to five miles over a front of about eighteen miles, but nowhere have been able to break through.

More than ever death has become a commonplace in this most murderous battle of all times. The Germans in the first line know that they probably will be killed if their positions are attacked. Trenches are virtually useless, for the heavy British shells widen them into broad channels affording no cover of any sort. The first line usually perishes.

The advancing British foot troops are no better off, because the Germans reverse the process when part of their positions have been captured. After the British artillery have leveled the German trenches, the infantry rushes in, often to be thrown out again as soon as the British artillery ceases fire, which it has to do owing to the proximity of the opposing lines. Thus the battle has been going on for weeks, the opposing forces now gaining at terrific cost and then losing at even greater cost a few yards of trenches.

At present all the fighting by the British is carried on from their Pozieres salient, where their gun fire is unceasing day or night. German officers who were in the Champagne offensive said no such artillery fire ever had been developed previously.

The German fire, too, is terrific. An idea of its intensity may be gained from the fact that on certain British troops German guns threw 1,600 shells in one minute and forty-five seconds, resulting in great slaughter.

Often the British assault dies away before the German second line, from which machine guns pour out streams of bullets which literally cut the men into fragments. At one point the Associated Press correspondent stood within 800 yards of the British trenches near Delville wood. Nearby the Germans had just buried 1,296 British, as lulls in the firing permitted.

Some 500 British prisoners whom the correspondent saw behind the firing line plainly were still dazed from the shock. They were a sorry spectacle, glad they had escaped from "hell," as they termed it.

The correspondent visited the entire front of the present offensive, and everywhere found from talks with Germans that they were more determined than ever to stand their ground. The men are in capital shape physically, and of easy mind, although they are looking upon death at each instant. An officer pointed out that nowadays each man is his own leader, as it is often impossible under present battle conditions to transmit commands. While the Germans might still plan the actions, the officer said, it was plain that the infantryman, acting upon his own initiative in the presence of death, must save the day.

Back of the German lines within the British artillery range hardly a single house was standing. Embers were still burning in the ruins of two villages as the correspondent passed through. Officers said there were no troops in such places and that the victims were mostly French civilians. Of these the correspondent saw scores of wounded. Whenever possible the Germans removed these civilians, as at Buquoy. The population of this town was sent out at 2 o'clock in the morning and the bombardment began at 5 o'clock. By noon the entire village was razed. The village of Rancourt met a similar fate. The correspondent saw part of the population rushing for safety and a few hours later looked on the burning debris of the town. British aviators have made several attempts to burn the grain crop, apparently unmindful of the

fact that it belongs to French peasants. One aviator, descending to 800 yards from the ground, threw bombs among a harvesting party, killing two French girls and wounding others.

There is no safety anywhere in the zone behind the front. What the artillery does not reach is exposed constantly to the bombs of aviators. While the correspondent was at Buquoy eight civilians were killed. Eighteen others were wounded, of whom four died in the German hospital the same day. At Cambrai four persons were killed and two were wounded on the same night. A French civilian pointed out that while the German soldiers have bomb proofs in which to seek refuge the civilians have only cellars. He begged that this be brought to the attention of the British military authorities.

MUCH JUNK IN EUROPE AFTER THE WAR IS OVER

Has anyone thought of the magnitude of the junk business in Europe after the war? There have been squibs and comic drawings about it, but how much serious consideration has it received?

Last year, in these United States of America, \$140,000,000 was paid for scrap iron. This is a big and wasteful country, but it cannot be using up material at more than a fraction of the rate prevailing in the war zone. Thousands of tons of iron, not to mention copper, brass and lead, have been shot away at each of many narrow strips of the battle line. The topsoil in the salient of Ypres, on the line north of Arras, on the Somme front, and above all at Verdun, must be so saturated with metal as to be a sort of artificial ore. Surely, in the bitter poverty which will be Europe's portion when she is through with war lords, that resource will not be forgotten.

For that matter it may be that Europe's workers will turn thrones and crowns into "scrap," too.—[Chicago Journal.]

Biggest Statue In World.

The largest statue in the world is now being carved in Japan. It is a recumbent effigy of Nichiren, a Japanese patron saint, cut from a natural granite rock on a hillside on the Island of Ushigakubi, or the Cow's Head, in the inland sea of Seto, Japan. The stone image will be 240 feet long from head to foot.

OLDER BUT STRONGER

To be healthy at seventy, prepare at forty, is sound advice, because in the strength of middle life we too often forget that neglected colds, or careless treatment of slight aches and pains, simply undermine strength and bring chronic weakness for later years.

To be stronger when older, keep your blood pure and rich and active with the strength-building and blood-nourishing properties of Scott's Emulsion which is a food, a tonic and a medicine to keep your blood rich, alleviate rheumatism and avoid sickness. No alcohol in Scott's. Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

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HUSBAND RESCUED DESPAIRING WIFE

After Four Years of Discouraging Conditions, Mrs. Bullock Gave Up in Despair. Husband Came to Rescue.

Catron, Ky.—In an interesting letter from this place, Mrs. Bettie Bullock writes as follows: "I suffered for four years, with womanly troubles, and during this time, I could only sit up for a little while, and could not walk anywhere at all. At times, I would have severe pains in my left side.

The doctor was called in, and his treatment relieved me for a while, but I was soon confined to my bed again. After that, nothing seemed to do me any good.

I had gotten so weak I could not stand, and I gave up in despair.

At last, my husband got me a bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I commenced taking it. From the very first dose, I could tell it was helping me. I can now walk two miles without tiring me, and am doing all my work."

If you are all run down from womanly troubles, don't give up in despair. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. It has helped more than a million women, in its 50 years of continuous success, and should surely help you, too. Your druggist has sold Cardui for years. He knows what it will do. Ask him. He will recommend it. Begin taking Cardui today.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper. —46

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75c	50c
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The Cincinnati Enquirer is well known throughout this locality; Household Journal is a bright little magazine devoted to home and flowers; Up-to-Date Farming is a semi-monthly farm magazine with a mission. If you are interested in market reports, and how to market your crops, you need this journal. Woman's World is known everywhere as one of the best woman's magazines published.

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If you are a lover of the silent drama you will hail with delight the opportunity of securing portraits of the 16 most famous moving picture actresses in America. Remember these magnificent pictures are not ordinary photographs, but genuine Rotogravure Art Subjects, 8x11 inches in size, handsome enough to be framed and adorn the walls of the most artistic home.

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BRINGS HEALTHY COLOR TO CHEEKS

Many women are compelled to lie down at frequent intervals during the day. This, of course, is due to weakness, the forerunner of serious ills to follow.

At first there will be great languor, especially in the morning; faintness, dizziness, weakness or sinking at the pit of the stomach. The digestion becomes impaired and appetite is gone. Then comes palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath on any slight exertion, cold hands and feet, headaches, paleness, dark circles under the eyes, a dragging pain across the hips; the memory becomes poor, the disposition irritable and nervous, the least noise or unusual occurrence upsets the nerves.

Disease quickly destroys the complexion, making it yellow or greenish looking, the cheeks become sunken and spots of a brownish hue appear on the skin.

All these symptoms are caused by poor circulation and an exhausting or wasting away of the nerve force. The blood becomes thin and watery and the nerves lack strength.

It has been admitted that this peculiar to women, in most cases start-

in the stomach; that when digestion is good, the blood is good, the nerves and organs are properly nourished and strength is the result.

In hundreds of thousands of cases, Tanlac has been the means of relieving the ills of women, because it gives strength and tone to the system. Tanlac is a tonic, prepared from roots, barks and flowers gathered in many parts of the world. Testimonials from women who have used it say "It has made me a new woman," "I feel healthy again," "I enjoy my housework" and other like expressions.

Tanlac may be obtained in Hartford at the Ohio County Drug Co.

Tanlac may be obtained in the following nearby towns: Beaver Dam, Z. Wilbur Mitchell; Centertown, L. C. Morton & Son; McHenry, Williams Coal Co.; Ceraivo, C. R. Fulkerson; Cronwell, Wallace & Porter; Banock, Cook & Co.; Rockport, Harrell Bros.; Nelson, Nelson Creek Coal Co.; Livermore, J. F. Smith; Island, A. R. Pollock; Fordsville, J. D. Cooper; Olaton, J. B. Canan.—Advertisement.